

Progress of IFMIF/EVEDA Project and Prospects for A-FNS

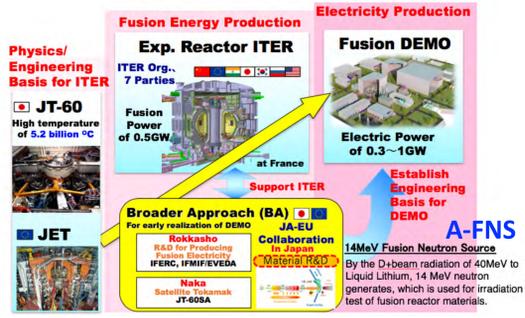
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International Fusion Materials Irradiation Facility (IFMIF) is an accelerator-based D-Li neutron source, in which two 40 MeV Deuteron(D) beams with a total current 250 mA impact on a liquid Li stream flowing at 15 m/s. In the IFMIF/EVEDA project under the Broader Approach (BA) agreement, the Li target was continuously operated with the cold trap and satisfied the stability requirement throughout the continuous operation. The Linear IFMIF Prototype Accelerator (LIPAC) is currently under development in Rokkasho, Japan, to demonstrate the 9 MeV/125 mA D⁺ beam acceleration. Recently, the first proton beam was injected into the RFQ with more than 90 % of transmission, followed by the first D⁺ beam accelerated at 5 MeV. The SRF linac necessary for the 9-MeV D⁺ beam is in the completion phase of components manufacturing and will be assembled in Rokkasho. Based on these results, a conceptual design of the Advanced Fusion Neutron Source (A-FNS) for its construction in Rokkasho is underway to obtain material irradiation data for a DEMO reactor. The A-FNS is designed to be composed of an accelerator facility with a 40 MeV/125 mA D⁺ beam, a test facility including a liquid Li target system and a post irradiation examination facility, and to enable multipurpose utilization for neutron application.

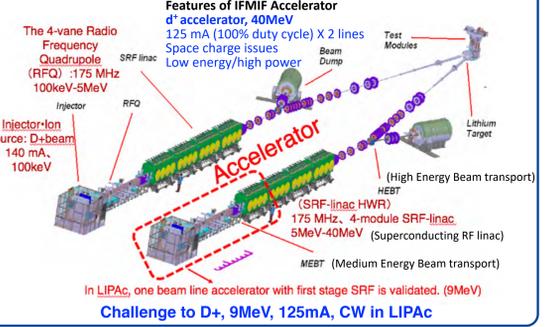
Introduction

- The IFMIF (International Fusion Materials Irradiation Facility) / EVEDA (Engineering Validation & Engineering Design Activities) project aiming at material tests for a future fusion DEMO reactor is underway in the international collaboration between EU and Japan (the Broader Approach (BA) Agreement of fusion program). (9 MeV/125 mA/D-beam/CW operation.)
- At QST Rokkasho the construction and commissioning of the Linear IFMIF Prototype Accelerator (LIPAC) to validate the design of IFMIF accelerator up to the first section of SRF linac (9 MeV, 125 mA CW) is ongoing.
- Introduction First H⁺ beam acceleration by RF Quadrupole Linac (RFQ) has been achieved in June 2018.
- Initial RFQ beam transmission data has been taken a good sign of RFQ design validity (@ H⁺, 50 keV, 35 mA, duty 0.3 ms / 1 Hz).
- D⁺ beam commissioning up to RFQ (5 MeV, 125 mA) has been started in 2019.
- A conceptual design of the A-FNS in Rokkasho is underway to obtain material irradiation data for a DEMO reactor on the basis of the results of the IFMIF/EVEDA project.

Neutron Irradiation Facility is necessary for DEMO



International Fusion Materials Irradiation Facility (IFMIF)



LIPAc Project

- Mission of LIPAc is to demonstration of feasibility of intense D⁺ beam acceleration of 125 mA, 9MeV.
- Under the control of implementing agencies of EU (F4E) and Japan(QST) in BA activity, key components are mainly procured by EU research institutions, and the assembly and installation are mainly done by JA (QST) at Rokkasho.
- Test and operation are done to pursue the mission by the EU-JA Joint team.

The diagram shows the LIPAc project components and their locations. Key components include the Injector (CEA/Saclay), RFQ (INFN Legnaro, F4E Garching, QST Rokkasho), SRF Linac (CEA Saclay, CIEMAT Madrid, F4E Garching), Cryoplat (CEA Saclay), and HEFT/Beam Dump (CIEMAT Madrid, F4E Garching). The total length of the accelerator is 36 m.

Recent Progress of LIPAc

Significant progress was achieved on the installation and commissioning of LIPAc.

The vault contains an injector, a 9.8m RFQ, and a low power beam dump. It features 8 (4 at each side) Coaxial W/G for RF transmission and MEBT/D-Plate. The diagram shows the beam path from the injector (ion source) through the RFQ (powered by 8-RF power source) and BPM, ending at the beam dump. Waveform examples for RFQ In, RFQ Out, D-Plate, and BD are shown. Key milestones include:

- *RFQ beam transmission is very well (> 95% at 55 mA) without steering.
- *RFQ is tested with proton up to 58 mA current at the RFQ exit, 4ms pulse length (30 mA) and transmission is > 90%.
- 1st trial of deuteron beam injection was succeeded on 11 Mar.
- At the moment, deuteron experiment is scheduled in May-Aug.
- 4) Now under commissioning, current ~100mA in June.
- 5) Target is 125 mA at the RFQ exit with short pulse (> 300 ms).

 The next plan includes installing the drift tube before SRF Linac for investigation of beam dynamics. Design is frozen, procurement has started, and further beam dynamics assessment is ongoing for summer.

SRF Preparation

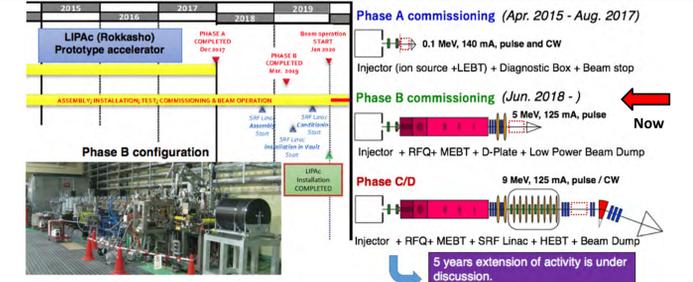
Cryomodule

The cryomodule is approximately 6m long and contains a half-wave length cavity and a solenoid coil. It is being assembled with 8 cavities and solenoid coils in a clean room (ISO Class 5) at Rokkasho site on 2019. The diagram shows the assembly process and the clean room environment.

Almost all components on site (Rokkasho)

SRF Linac assembly in Clean room: Start of assembly operation. The diagram shows the assembly of the SRF linac components in a clean room.

Schedule



A-FNS Project in Rokkasho, Japan

"Japan's road map and action plan to promote R&D for a fusion DEMO reactor" decided in 2017 requires that the **material irradiation data should be acquired for a decision in the 2030s** to start construction of a DEMO reactor.

Main objectives of A-FNS

- Evaluation on material property of fusion material for neutron irradiation around 2035
- Study on tritium production and release properties of fusion blanket
- Evaluation on irradiation effect of diagnostic and controlled devices for DEMO reactor

Multipurpose usage for industrial radioisotopes production and neutron beam application

The A-FNS schedule shows construction starting around 2020, with operation beginning around 2035. It includes phases for DEMO, CDA (JA), and EDA (JA).

A-FNS consists of Accelerator Facility with **only one beam line** of 40 MeV and 125 mA D⁺ and Target and Test Facility.

A-FNS basic parameter

Items	Basic parameters	Values
Ion beam	Particle	Deuteron
	Incident energy	40 MeV
	Current	125 mA
	Foot print	200 x 50 mm ²
Target	Material	Lithium (liquid)
	Temperature	250 °C
Neutron	Thickness	25 ± 1mm
	Flow velocity	15 ms ⁻¹
	Intensity	6.8 x 10 ¹⁶ s ⁻¹
	Flux	6.0 x 10 ¹⁴ cm ⁻² s ⁻¹
	He production rate	312 appm/fpy
	Displacement	24.7 dpa/fpy
		fpy: full power year

Validated in IFMIF/EVEDA

The graph shows the neutron flux spectrum for a 40 MeV, 125 mA deuteron beam. The flux is highest around 10 MeV and decreases as energy increases. The target assembly includes an impurity control system and a heat exchanger.

A-FNS Building

The A-FNS building is approximately 200m long and includes an Accelerator Area, Irradiation Test Area, and PIE Area.

A-FNS Site

The site includes the ROKKASHO Fusion Institute, LIPAC Building, and various support facilities. The total area is approximately 13.5 ha. Site utilities consideration is just started for A-FNS.

Cryomodules for A-FNS

The cryomodule layout shows the injector (140 mA), RFQ (5 MeV, 125 mA), SRF 40 MeV, and target and test facility. The beam transport is 40m long.

Target and Test Facility

The target and test facility includes a beam dump, target assembly, impurity control system, and heat exchanger. It is designed for multipurpose use for fusion material tests.

Summary

- Deuteron acceleration by the RFQ linac has been just started with pulsed mode.
- Assembly of SRF linac is started in 2019 and to be installed in the accelerator vault in early 2020.
- BA phase II which is five years extension of BA activities is under discussion, for the full demonstration of 125 mA, 9 MeV CW operation in many days, and for resolving the R&D issues common to EU and JA.
- In the second intermediate C&R around 2025, it will be decided whether to make the transition to the construction of A-FNS according to "a Roadmap toward Fusion DEMO Reactor" for which the Science and Technology Committee on Fusion Energy formulated "Japan's Policy to promote fusion R&D for a fusion DEMO reactor"

[Reference on SRF2019]

TUP105: T. Ebisawa, Preparation of the cryomodule assembly for the Linear Ifmif Prototype Accelerator (LIPAc) in Rokkasho

WTEA3: N. Bazin, Status of the IFMIF/EVEDA Superconducting Linac